

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1884.

No. 49.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 3, 1884.

Very wet weather at Qu'Appelle during the past week.

Gen. Wolseley is pushing his way up the Nile rapidly.

Peace negotiations between France and China continue.

A disastrous fire occurred in Louisville, Quebec, on Tuesday; damage \$25,000.

Teemer defeated Wallace Ross at Boston on September 29th, giving Ross five seconds start.

Receipts of Dominion exhibition just closed at Ottawa were \$96,000. In 1879 they were \$2,000.

The Ocean King, with the Canadian contingent for the Nile, has been reported from Gibraltar.

Cholera in Europe is steadily on the decrease. Only six deaths were reported in France on Sept. 30th.

BATTLEFORD, Oct. 3, 1884.

Weather fine. Commissioner Irvine and Captain White are expected here to-morrow.

There is to be four thousand dollars spent in repairing the Industrial school here this fall.

Our two saw-mills are running and there are quite a number of buildings being completed.

Tenders are being asked for the erection of five government buildings in connection with the Indian department, to be built this fall.

Mrs. Latimer returned to-day from her eastern trip, bringing several of her friends, who will take up their residence in Battleford.

A. McDonald is having an addition built to his large store. The work is progressing rapidly under the supervision of Macdonald & Sully.

LOCAL.

WEATHER fine.

GRAIN is nearly all in stack.

RIVER quite low and water clear.

DAMP weather on Wednesday last.

POTATOES sell at 75 cents a bushel.

C. A. MAGRATH, D.T.S., is in town.

Two policemen left for Calgary on Tuesday.

H. S. YOUNG left for Lac la Biche on Monday.

THRESHERS are busy all over the settlement.

A FEW flocks of geese passed south this week.

J. L. REID, D.L.S., left on Friday for Prince Albert by skiff.

MAJOR BUTLER arrived at Beaver Lake from Calgary last week.

G. SANDERSON left for Calgary on Tuesday to bring in two lady passengers.

REV. MESSRS. ROBERTSON AND GORDON left for Calgary on Tuesday morning last.

JUDGE ROLEAU arrived from Battleford on Friday morning by way of Hay lakes.

COURT will not sit this afternoon. A number of cases have been adjourned until Monday.

PASSENGERS by McCauley's stage report a snow fall between Calgary and the Lone Pine.

REV. J. L. CAMPBELL left for Calgary and the east on Tuesday, accompanied by M. McLeod.

A TRAIN of thirteen carts arrived from Calgary last evening with goods for A. Macdonald & Co.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DEWDNEY was expected to leave Regina for Calgary and Edmonton on the 3rd inst.

The colonization society have erected a large barn in rear of Clover Bar, near the Ft. Saskatchewan trail.

PEACE river packet came in yesterday. Reports two days snow and severe frost in August, damaging grain and vegetables.

WORK has been commenced on J. A. McDougall's large dwelling, and the stable which occupied a portion of the same lot has been removed.

REV. Père ANDRE, of Duck lake, arrived by way of Battleford and Pitt on Saturday last. Crops are not good at either Prince Albert, Battleford or Pitt.

HAYTER REED, Assistant Indian Commissioner, arrived from the east on Saturday evening. He accompanied Mr. Anderson, Indian agent, from Saddle lake.

The directors of the agricultural society especially request that all subscriptions due the association be paid in at once, as the money is required for distribution in prizes.

COL. HERCHMER, with five men, arrived from the south on Monday morning. Two of the men will remain at Fort Saskatchewan to replace two who are to be removed to Calgary.

A SPECIAL meeting of the directors of the agricultural society is called for Saturday evening in the school house. A full attendance is requested, as important business is to be transacted.

His LORDSHIP Bishop Grandin, a priest and lady school teacher for St. Albert mission, Mrs. W. L. Wood and Miss Edith Young, and, F. G. Stewart arrived from Calgary by M. McCutley's stage on Tuesday evening last.

The directors of the agricultural society announce that any article exhibited, but not included in the prize list, will, if recommended for a prize by the judges, receive as liberal a prize as though it were included in the list.

W. MCKAY, who was absent on a trip removing the telegraph battery from Grizzly Bear to Eleanor, returned on Tuesday. He made the trip from Edmonton to Grizzly Bear in three days and a half, and returned in four. Leaves were still green on the trees on the Rolling hills, in which the telegraph office is situated, and pea vine was still quite green when he passed there. Ducks were remarkably plentiful at Hay lakes, but geese were still scarce.

THE Winnipeg Times says that Major Butler, who is largely interested in the Peace river country, arrived from England on Sept. 4th, accompanied by his wife and family. Major Butler informed the Times man that he had succeeded in getting eight or ten wealthy English gentlemen to come to this country next spring, and that he was commissioned to take up 30,000 acres of land for them in the Beaver lake district. The emigration society is going to send out twenty farmers with their families, who are worth from £300 to £500 each.

THE Whitefish lake Indian reserve question has been settled amicably at last. Assistant Indian commissioner Hayter Reed arrived at the lake on the 20th September and held a council with the chief and headmen. The result was that the Indians concluded to accept a reserve on the same terms as other bands—so much land per head was allowed, the number taken being the largest that had received treaty payment at any time. They received as presents a mower and rake, a fanning mill and other articles as presents from the department. The chief and all his councillors signed the agreement.

THE Indians of Pa-pa-stay-ow's band were paid their treaty money on Wednesday. The payment amounted to \$1,400. Owing to the late arrival of the agent and the time consumed in talking the money was not all paid out until about midnight. The band has been increased during the past season by the arrival from the east of a number of Indians of bands settled on other reserves. These Indians refused to pay here, while the Indians were determined that they should be paid, and at first refused to take their money until they were promised that this would be done.

The agent, however, was firm, and finally the Indians concluded to accept the sum. The H. B. Co., Norris & Carey, J. A. McDougall & Co., and Sinclair & Co. were represented on the ground, but trade was not very brisk. Some of the money was used to pay accounts with, some was kept for future use, and a small portion was spent at the time. On Thursday the agent and traders started for Bear hill to attend the payments there.

MR HARDMAN, M.E., left for Calgary on Wednesday. Mr. Hardman having examined the coal at Big Island says that it is superior to Souris and Medicine Hat coal and ranks next to the Crowfoot crossing, the latter being bituminous coal. Of the specimens of iron ore found he said that they appeared to be good, but could give no decided opinion until they were analyzed. He saw no ledges of iron but was confident that some existed.

Mr. Hardman estimates that Belly river coal contains 60 per cent. of carbon, Souris coal 45 per cent., and Edmonton coal 50 or 55. He also says that while the Souris and Belly river coals are deposits of the cretaceous age, those of Edmonton are of the tertiary. Mr. Hardman does not think that the coal deposits extend under the whole of this western country, as is popularly supposed, but that it is found in beds, formerly hollow, where sediment, of which it is formed, lodged, and was in process of time converted into true coal. His idea is supported by borings which have been made on the line of the C.P.R. In many cases, although a sufficient depth was attained, no coal was found.

J. TURNER rises to explain that the sheep reported to be lost, and as belonging to him, were not his or under his charge, but were the property and in charge of the colonization society.

DISTRICT COURT.

Court opened at one o'clock p.m., Judge Roleau on the bench.

A number of cases were called that were not ready and were allowed to stand over. The first case proceeded with was

Keith vs. Simons—Action for damages for unlawful seizure of a span of horses. The case was tried at last court and judgment reserved. Judgment was now given for defendant with \$25 counsel fee. G. A. Watson for plaintiff, J. V. Kildahl for defendant.

A. Harris, Son & Co. vs. Beauregard—Action to recover \$150, the price of a mower and rake sold to defendant, but which he had refused to receive. For the prosecution it was alleged that the defendant agreed to receive the machines at Calgary. The defense alleged that they were to be delivered at Edmonton within a certain time and they were not delivered within that time. Judgment for plaintiffs for \$74 07. G. A. Watson for plaintiffs.

Brown & Curry vs. W. Taylor—Action on account. Account admitted. Judgment for plaintiffs for \$115 50. G. A. Watson for plaintiffs.

Brown & Curry vs. J. F. Schneider—Action on account. Judgment by default for \$71 50.

J. Adams vs. Alex. McKinley and M. McKinley—Action arose out of seizure of a wagon, colt and some barley, in satisfaction of a judgment against Dan. McKinley secured by plaintiff, and which defendants claimed as theirs. Judgment allowed the barley to M. McKinley, but the wagon and colt were adjudged as belonging to the original defendant, in default of evidence to the contrary.

G. A. Watson vs. J. Adams—Action on account of legal services rendered in case of Adams vs. McKinley at last court. Judgment for plaintiff for full amount of claim, \$65 75.

Hardisty & Fraser vs. X. St. Jean—Action on account of \$300 99. Account disputed. Judgment for plaintiffs for \$278 13. G. A. Watson for plaintiffs.

G. A. Watson vs. N. St. Jean—Action on account for legal advice. Judgment for plaintiff for amount of account.

C. W. Robertson vs. S. Cunningham—Action to recover balance of \$62 87 claimed to be due on a note for \$400. Judgment for plaintiff for \$12 87.

C. V. Anderson vs. Jarvis & Stewart—Action to recover price of a stack of hay. Judgment for plaintiff by default, \$17 50. Court adjourned until to-day at 10 a.m.

NOTICE OF SALE.—After the 6th of October the undersigned will have for sale ch ap, the boiler and engine, boat, etc., etc., belonging to the Goldpan. STUART D. MULKINS.

ESTRAY.—The person who lost a cow sometime in April last may hear of her whereabouts on leaving a description of the animal at the BULLETIN office and paying for this advertisement.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.

LIVE STOCK.

Including Milk Cows, Year Olds and Calves, One Yoke Oxen, well broken to plow, One Fat Ox, One Bass Burning Coal Stove, besides many other articles.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 9TH.
(Exhibition Day.)

NEAR J. A. McDougall & CO'S. STORE
ALSO

On the Evening of the Same Day

UNDER THE MASONIC HALL

A large assortment of
Clocks
Picture Frames,
Toys,
Brushes and other Toilet Articles,
etc., etc., &c.
To be sold without reserve.

TERMS—Cash only.
NOTES.—Parties wishing to dispose by auction of slaves, goods, or property of any description should communicate with the undersigned without delay.

G. A. BLAKE,
Auctioneer.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. DE LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public
and Conveyancer; accounts collected.
St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Convey
ancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office
first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon.
Office first door west of Bulletin building,
Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surg on
block 6, H.B.C. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the
High Court of Judicature in Ireland
Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licen
ses can be obtained available for use by
any minister on application to the Rev'd Car
on Newton at All Saints church, or the He
mitage.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R.
depot—first-class accommodation—head
quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald,
formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street.
The only brick building in Edmonton.
First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable
rates. Good stabling in connection
J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of
entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.
An extensive addition has been made to this
establishment which now offers superior accom
modation to my old patrons and the tra
veling public. A first-class billiard room
Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS
Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

IVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.
M. McCUALEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale cloth
iers, College buildings, Montreal, and
Princess street, Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to in
form the public generally that he has
returned from his trip east, and will be found
at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of
all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper
ware. Shop in new building next to J. A.
McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Black
smiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All
kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly.
Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker.
Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made
in the newest styles, at moderate prices.
First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Con
tractor. Sash and doors on hand and
made to order. Plans and estimates of build
ings furnished. Everything done with neat
ness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st.
Edmonton.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wish
ing to purchase lots or land in the
"Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Ed
monton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod
property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Mac
donald & Lamoureux property, in the city of
Saskatchewan," must deal only with the un
dersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said
city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis
or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen
at the office of the undersigned or at that
of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton.
A. McDONALD & CO.

IVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT.
SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—
Good horses, good rigs, the best attention
and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Ed
monton every alternate Tuesday morning,
commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and
Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort
Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morn
ing; carrying passengers and express matter
in connection with the Edmonton and Cal
gary Royal mail line. The undersigned are
the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton
and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEW
ART.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 4, 1884.

CANADA claims the ownership of North-West lands because she purchased them from the H. B. company and the Indians. If this be her title she can have no claim on the land north of the fertile belt, or of where treaties have been made with the Indians, and yet she claims it there just the same as where it has been purchased twice over. It is the old case of wolf and lamb.

THE British circumlocution office is almost as elaborate as the one in Ottawa known as the Indian department. Alexandria was bombarded two years ago, and an award of indemnity was made to many of those who lost property by the action. The indemnity has not arrived yet, and many people who lost everything are compelled to sell their certificates of indemnity at 50 per cent. discount.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE has completed his North-Western tour, and has been received everywhere with open arms. It is safe to say that his reception was more really cordial than it would have been had he come while he ruled the roost at Ottawa. Then his administration was on trial, now it is that of his opponents; and he has been appointed prosecuting counsel for the North-West by unanimous consent.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, personally inspects the cholera districts of Naples and sees that proper sanitary and relief measures are taken. Many ladies of the nobility work like slaves in the ambulance and hospital service of the Red cross society in that city. These actions will do more to kill nihilism, anarchism, or socialism than all the armies, all the police, all the judges, all the prisons and all the scaffolds of the three emperors who met recently to devise means to overthrow this power, which, if they are unsuccessful, must ultimately overthrow them.

WHEN Mr. Mackenzie once hinted in the house of commons that it would be advisable to utilize the magnificent water stretches of Canada during the building of the C. P. R. the idea was scouted from ocean to ocean, and many were the shafts of sarcasm or ridicule directed against it. During the past summer the C. P. R. company have been running a line of steamers on a portion of these same magnificent water stretches, pending the completion of a railway along their northern shore, and the country is filled with praises of the plan and chronicles of its success.

SURPRISE has often been expressed how, when the syndicate was practically bankrupt, its chiefs could afford to squander millions in fancy residences. The unspeakable Globe throws a little light on the subject in a recent issue. Shortly after the swindle was organized and the original five million dollars of stock was paid up, an issue of twenty millions was made, which was divided among the original stockholders and taken by them at 25 cents in the dollar. On this stock, under the guarantee agreement, the government pays three per cent. on the par value, or twelve per cent. on the actual cost, while the company pays—out of capital—a further dividend of two per cent. on the par, or eight per cent. on the actual value, a total of twenty per cent. on the cash actually paid. As the Globe figures it, for the \$5,075,075 paid for the twenty millions of stock, in three years the members of the syndicate have drawn \$3,568,900, and in two more years will have more than drawn sufficient to cover their outlay and have their stock clear. Thus is the milk in the cocoanut accounted for.

HON. STAVELEY HILL, M.P., has protested against Canadian boatmen being employed in the Nile expedition, on the ground that they cannot stand the climate. As this gentleman has the lease of a stock ranch in the North-West, and travels through the United States once a year to reach it, he is supposed by many to speak by the book. Evidently he resembles Mark Twain in one particular, the less he knows of a subject the more confidently he can talk upon it. If Canadians born and reared about the 45th parallel of north latitude, and in a dry climate, where the thermometer frequently reaches 100 in the shade during the summer months, cannot stand the Egyptian climate, what chance will there be for the survival of say the famous Black Watch, reared at least ten degrees further north, in a moist climate, where the thermometer seldom if ever touches 90. The next time the hon. Staveley pits his knowledge of men and things against that of general Wolseley he had better study his subject a little more, and avoid making himself ridiculous.

NORTH-WEST RIGHTS.

The question of North-West rights has been argued pretty thoroughly lately, and it is now generally admitted that we in this part of Canada are not accorded those political rights to which, as Canadians, we are entitled. If this were not clear before, a comparison between the terms which have been offered by the Canadian government to induce the annexation of Jamaica, and the terms under which the North-West is included in confederation would make it so. But first a comparison should be made as to the present and prospective importance of the two countries. The North-West has an area of 2,600,000 square miles, of which half a million acres at least is agricultural land, and much of the great remainder is valuable for timber and minerals. Jamaica has an area of 6,000 square miles, all told. Of the immense area of the North-West every acre is owned or claimed by the Canadian government since possession was taken. In Jamaica all the land is in the hands of private individuals. The population of Jamaica is 580,000, but of these less than 150,000 are whites, while the remaining seventy-five per cent of negroes and coloured people have the same political rights. The white population of the North-West is nearly 150,000, while the Indian population is not large, and can never be a disturbing influence in politics. The white population of Jamaica have never been accustomed to a form of government such as obtains in the Canadian provinces. The people of the North-West are mostly immigrants from other provinces of Canada, and, therefore, are well fitted by experience to exercise all the rights of free citizens. Jamaica is situated thousands of miles away from any part of Canada as it is at present, while the North-West is situated in the heart of the country, with organized provinces on both its sides.

The Canadian government offers, in consideration of Jamaica giving up its "customs and excise duties and all other duties except such as might be specially reserved," to defray the salary of the lieutenant-governor, the judicial and customs establishments, the postal, telegraph, penitentiary and mail services, and make provision for militia, lighthouses, buoys, quarantine and marine hospitals. The Canadian government takes charge of the North-West customs and excise, and defrays for the North-West, after a fashion, charges such as are agreed to be defrayed for Jamaica. But whereas this service is to be performed for Jamaica as an inducement to the giving up of its revenues, the North-West is repeatedly given to understand that these services are performed within its limits entirely as matters of favor, that, in fact, by these services being performed by the federal government, the North-West is being spoon fed. And further, while the Canadian government draws all the North-West revenues which, in the case of Jamaica, are considered remuneration for the services rendered, it draws upwards and sometimes over one million dollars annually from the sale of North-West land, a source of revenue which Jamaica, in all probability could not, and, for a certainty would not, furnish. Besides the services above stated to be supported by the Canadian government, Jamaica would receive, towards the support of its legislature, a fixed sum per annum, as in the case of British Columbia, which receives \$35,000, and a further sum of 80 cents per head on the population payable half-yearly in advance. The North-West is supposed to receive anywhere from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand dollars a year towards the support of a legislature, but so far from its being paid half-yearly in advance the amount voted has never yet been paid in full, and the small portion that is paid is not placed under the control of the North-West, but is expended at the option of the lieutenant-governor—a sort of pocket fund. No grant of 80 cents per head of the population has ever been made, nor is there any promise that it will be made. As Jamaica's debt is less per head than that of the other provinces of Canada at the time of entering confederation, it is to receive five per cent. interest on the difference to make the bargain square. The North-West had no debt whatever on annexation with Canada, and yet no payment of interest on the

difference per head between the debt of the North-West and the debt of Canada has been made or is likely to be made. Jamaica is to retain its own legislature and also send members to the Canadian Senate and House of Commons. It will make its own special laws and be subject to the general legislation of Canada. The North-West has no legislature of its own. It has a sort of legislature, but it is not under the control of the people of the North-West, but of appointees of the Canadian government, and although it may pass local laws within certain narrow limits, even these may be annulled by the Canadian government. The people send no members to the Canadian senate or house of commons, but are subject to any legislative vagary of these bodies without being in a position to even express an authoritative opinion for or against it.

The proposed basis of the proposed annexation concludes by saying that "There is no doubt that a tropical province would give completeness to the Dominion by the addition of fresh population and different kinds of resources, and that a free import of sugar from Jamaica would lead to the development of a very large industrial enterprise in sugar manufacture in Canada." If a tropical province, situated further from the capital than England, is necessary to give completeness to the confederation, and it is also necessary that its practically foreign and chiefly negro population should receive all the political rights of the most favored provinces, how much more necessary is it that the region occupying half of the whole area of the country, and more than three fourths of its agricultural area, situated in its centre, and with a resident native population should be accorded at least equal rights with those offered to negroes and absentee landlords of Jamaica. Confederation would be less complete without the North-West than without Jamaica, the people are surely as fit to be trusted with their own money, and their own local government as a nation of blacks, they are surely as much entitled to say at Ottawa how they and the rest of Canada shall be governed as these same blacks; and yet our Canadian legislators, not only do not offer the same rights to the North-West as to Jamaica, but refuse to consider that the former or its people have any political rights whatever.

It is terrible to think of the amount of sympathy wasted upon general Gordon during the past three months, especially by the jingo element in Great Britain. He has been held up to the gaze of the people by turns as everything from the brainless fanatic to the sainted martyr. He has done everything that was right and then everything that was wrong. The idea seems never to have struck his numerous critics that his experience as general in the Chinese war and as governor in the Soudan, gave him an insight into the matter in hand greater than theirs—that in fact he knew his business thoroughly while they knew nothing about it. They condemned because they did not understand the man or his methods. That Gordon is head and shoulders above his fellow great men of the empire is now evident to the meanest intellect, and the fact that the would-be smart ones do not understand him adds to rather than decreases his greatness in the eyes of the general public.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 388 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H. B. Co. store. D. McLean, proprietor.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

EDMONTON,

GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the,

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIAL.

A social on the occasion of the induction of Rev. Mr. Baird as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of this place, was held in the church on Monday evening. The attendance was large, the building being well filled. Two tables were placed along the side of the church and loaded down with good things in the way of eatables by the ladies. The clearing of these tables was the first part of the programme, and was entered into with great enthusiasm by all present. After this portion of the exercises was concluded the tables were removed and replaced by seats, and Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Gordon, Baird and Campbell took their places upon the platform. Rev. Mr. Baird acted as chairman. Rev. Mr. Gordon opened the second part of the proceedings with prayer.

The chairman said that Rev. Messrs. Newton and Grandin had been invited to deliver addresses but were unable to attend.

Rev. Mr. Campbell was the first speaker. He took for the text of his speech the mottoes Be ambitious, Be quiet, Mind your own business, and drew from these advice suited to many different portions of society. He advised all to be ambitious, or to study, to be quiet, and to mind their own business.

The ambition to rise higher was laudable. To be perfectly contented with one's lot, whatever it might be, was not good.

Bishop Burpee once said of a low class of those under his spiritual control, "This wretched contention is the destruction of my people."

Our ambition should not make us discontented with our present lot, but should induce us to attain something higher. To children he said especially be ambitious as to education and, above all, as to character. The speaker alluded to his work at Edmonton during the past five months, and said that he was now about to leave for a time, perhaps to come back again—(applause)—and, perhaps not.

He could not tell what was in store for the future, but for the present he proposed to return to college to complete his course—to study, to be quiet, to mind his own business.

Mr. Geo. A. Blake sang "Good-bye, sweet heart, good-bye," accompanied on the organ by Mrs. J. A. McDougall.

The chairman introduced Rev. Mr. Robertson as his old and tried friend, with the remark that his yearly visit was a reminder that although so distant from the Presbyteries and assemblies the blood of the church universal pulsated through this congregation.

Rev. Mr. Robertson said that although he had visited Edmonton last year and this, now that he and Mr. Gordon had picked the chairman here, he might not visit it so frequently. He spoke in most complimentary terms of Rev. Mr. Baird and congratulated both pastor and people on the event of the day before. He sketched briefly the work done by Mr. Baird since his arrival, and expressed the belief that it would grow and prosper under his care. He went on to speak of the natural advantages of the country at Edmonton and further north. He had heard that funds were to be expended in opening Peace River. He advised Edmonton people to assist in the settling of that country, for if it became known that the country further north than they were settled, people elsewhere would begin to look upon Edmonton as being far south. The soil at Edmonton was unsurpassed in fertility, and in coming north he could not help but be struck with the increased growth of vegetation this side of the Lone Pine. He advised the people to pursue a mixed system of farming if they desired to attain success. He had no doubt that before many years population would come in that would build up both town and country to the extent hoped for by every one. It was the ambition of everyone to live in a prosperous and progressive country, and so if a person was a member of a society it was his desire that the society or congregation should be prosperous and progressive. In order to secure the success of a society there must be co-operation, not baulking. Difficulties, of course, would always arise, but they should be got rid of at once. Everyone was not all that he ought to be. But if a man is mean and you are generous, you can be generous enough to forgive his meanness. He was afraid there was something in the atmosphere of the North-West that made people quarrelsome. There were more quarrels to the acre here than any where else in the world. The most difficult quarrel to decide was when it was about nothing. A minister was supposed to visit and preach, but he could not do everything connected with church work, the people must help. If the weakest could do nothing more it would be a help to rouse some late sleeper, so that he might be in time for church. But to be truly successful it was necessary, above all, that a congregation should be a praying congregation. A church was for the purpose of cultivating piety. It was not a literary, or metaphysical, or scientific society, but was a society instituted for the purpose of leading men to Jesus Christ. All church work was to no purpose unless souls were saved. In order that church work might be carried on it was necessary that people should be liberal. Complaint was sometimes made at the unceasing demands that were being made for

money, but it showed how close-fisted people were when demands had to be made unceasingly. He was not speaking of the congregation here, but of one somewhere else, away off east. He once saw a comparative statement showing the amount spent for food, for tobacco, for whiskey, for justice and for religion in Great Britain, and it appeared from this that \$4,000,000 more was paid for liquor than for the support of religion. The question was sometimes asked, Is it right for me to take money required by my wife or children and give it to the church? In answer to this he would ask if in countries where the least money was given for Christian work were not women and children worse off. In conclusion he would say that to make a church successful, work, prayer and liberality were required, or, as the Yankee put it, grit, grace and greenbacks. He hoped that while this congregation continued to give liberally they would work and pray for the prosperity of their own work and for the success of the church as a whole.

Mr. Blake sang "Cauld Kail."

The chairman, in introducing Mr. Gordon, remarked that while Mr. Robertson's presence among them was an act of duty, that of Mr. Gordon was an act of grace.

Rev. Mr. Gordon recalled his last visit to Edmonton, five years ago, when on his journey across the continent by the Peace River pass, and said that when he reached Edmonton at that time he felt as though he was very near Ontario, or civilization. He described his trip on that occasion partly by steamer, then on foot, then by canoe, then by mule train, then by boat down the Parship and the Peace rivers, passing through the Rocky mountains on the broad, smooth river with greater ease than the passage could be made west of Calgary in a Pullman car. He paused to say a word in favour of the much maligned mule, and thought newspaper men had spoken too harshly of that animal as well as of mother-in-laws, and caused much laughter by reference to his first experiences in plain cooking while on the trip. At that time he was much struck with the appearance of Edmonton, and thought it was the finest part of the North-West. He still thought so, but would qualify the word Edmonton by including all the country from the Lone Pine north. One thing he liked about the people in every part of the North-West, everyone thought his locality was the best, Joe Howe, of Nova Scotia, used to say, "Brag of your country, boys. If you can't think of anything else, brag of the tides in the bay of Fundy, they are the highest in the world." He believed in obedience as he had been schooled in it, but he did not think it was advisable to follow the advice of the superintendent of missions in regard to farming. He instanced Beecher's experience in hog raising. He had bought hogs at \$1, fed them \$10 worth of corn each, and sold them for \$3. He said he made on the pigs, but lost on the corn. On congregational matters Mr. Robertson had left him very little to say, but he would like to impress still more strongly the necessity of being more thoroughly in earnest. The fact of membership should be made known. Each member should make his weight felt. Everyone could not do everything that required to be done, but each one should do that for which he was qualified. In the matter of liberality it was an established fact that it was more blessed to give than to receive. He pitied the ungenerous. The world did not reverse the money grabbers, though wealthy as Vanderbilt, but rather those who were willing to spend their lives for men. He had never heard of any congregation that died from over-giving, but if he did he would say, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

He congratulated the congregation and pastor on the induction of the latter, and said that the former did not know yet how well off they were.

The chairman said on the occasion of this new departure he desired to express his sense of the position in which he now found himself, and for his part promised to be more diligent and faithful in the work than before. Although something had been done there was room for increased exertion on the part of pastor and people. The world was not conquered yet. Even our little world of Edmonton was far from being conquered. There was plenty of work at our doors. If faults had appeared in himself or the members of the congregation it would be well to forget the lesser ones and to strive higher and higher towards perfection. If we could judge the future by the past we might see by the work done how much cause we had to thank God and take courage. The congregation, when first formed three years ago, numbered ten members. Now there were forty. Then they met under lowly auspices, now they had a church of their own. During those three years the congregation had raised for church purposes \$4,000. Some, of course, had given more than others, but the yearly average was \$66 per member.

A vote of thanks to the ladies was moved by Rev. Mr. Campbell, a doxology was sung, and the social was closed by Rev. Mr. Robertson pronouncing the benediction.

EDMONTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of the above society will be held in

KELLY'S HALL

And the adjoining grounds on

THURSDAY OCTOBER 9TH, 1884.

PRIZE LIST.

Class I.—Horses.

1 Best Stallion	\$6 00	\$2 00
2 " " 2 years old	3	1
3 " Team	6	3
4 " Gelding or Filly 2 yr old	3	1
5 " Colt	2	1
6 " Mare with Colt	4	2
7 " Saddle Horse, Gelding or Mare	4	2
8 " Carriage Horse, Gelding or Mare	4	2
9 " Team Carriage Horses in Harness	5	3

Class II.—Native Horses.

1 Best Team, Carriage	\$4 00	\$2 00
2 " Saddle Horse	3	2
3 " Mare, with Colt	3	2
4 " Colt or Filly	2	1
5 " Cart Horse, in Cart	3	1

Class III.—Durham Cattle with pedigree.

1 Best Bull, 2 yrs and over	\$6 00	\$3 00
2 " Calf, under 1 year	2	1
3 " Cow, 3 years and over	4	2
4 " Heifer, 2 yrs old	3	1
5 " " 1 yr old	2	1

Class IV.—Grade Cattle.

1 Best Bull, 3 yrs and over	\$4 00	\$2 00
2 " 1 or 2 yrs	3	1
3 " Calf, under one yr	2	1
4 " Cow, 3 yrs and over	4	2
5 " Heifer, 1 or 2 years	3	1
6 " Yoke Oxen, 4 yrs and over	4	2
7 " Cart Ox	3	1

Class V.—Sheep.

1 Best pair Ewes, 2 yrs and over	\$3 00	\$2 00
2 " Best Ram, any age	2	1
3 " Pair Lambs	2	1
4 " Fat Sheep	2	1

Class VI.—Pigs.

1 Best Pig, 1 yr and over	\$2 00	\$1 00
2 " Sow, 1 yr and over	2	1
3 " Pair Spring Pigs	1	50
4 " Berkshire Boar, over one yr	4	2
5 " " under 1 yr	3	1
6 " " Sow, over 1 yr	4	2
7 " " under 1 yr	3	1
8 " " & litter of pigs	4	2

Class VII.—Poultry.

1 Best Pair Geese	\$1 50	\$1 00
2 " Turkeys	1	50
3 " Ducks	1	50
4 " Brahmans	1	50
5 " Black Spanish	1	50
6 " Common Fowls	75	50

Class VIII.—Field Grain, Seeds, etc.

1 Best bushel Flax Wheat	\$6 00	\$2 00
2 " Club Wheat	5	2
3 " any kind Wheat	4	2
4 " Barley	3	1
5 " Peas	2	1
6 " White Oats	3	2
7 " Black Oats	3	2
8 " 12 ears Corn	1	50
9 " peck Beans	1	50
10 " gallon Flax seed	1	50
11 " Timothy seed	1	50
12 " 2 lbs Wild Hops	2	1 00
13 " half-bushel Fall Wheat	4	2

Class IX.—Field Roots, etc.

1 Best ½ bush Potatoes, Early Rose	\$2 00	\$1 00
2 " Snow Flake	2	1
3 " any kind	2	1
4 " Swede Turnips	1	50
5 " White Turnips	1	50
6 " Beets	1	50
7 " Carrots	1	50
8 " Pumpkins	1	50
9 " Squash	1	50
10 " Cucumbers	1	50
11 " Citrons	1	50</

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

Now that the land office is open for homestead entries the following sections from the lands act of 1883, with amendments of 1884, may be of interest.

27. Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, making application in the form A in the schedule to this Act, be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter section and being of the class land open under the provisions of the act, to homestead entry;

3. Such persons shall also, in connection with such homestead entry, be entitled to the privilege of obtaining at the same time, and in the same manner, entry for adjoining unoccupied quarter sections or part of a quarter section of land of the said class;

3. The entry for a homestead and for its attached pre-emption, if any, shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered for, and hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons, whosoever, to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land; the title to the land shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the patent after, and the said land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent;

4. The privilege of homestead and pre-emption entry shall only apply to surveyed land, and shall not apply to land entitled to such entry for land valuable for timber, or for bay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal, either for burning a commercial value, or for personal use, or for land which may serve to drive machinery, or for land which by reason of its position, such as being opposite or of an important harbor, bridge site or similar place, or being either an actual or prospective rail road company, it will be in the public interest to withhold from such entry.

28. Whenever the survey of any township has been completed, and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has bona fide settled and made his home before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right is exercised within three months after the land is open for settlement; and provided that such land has not been reserved or set aside by the provisions of this act. No homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice of surveying has been given to the local agent to such bona fide settler that such land is open for settlement.

29. To obtain homestead entry it shall be necessary for the person applying thereto to sign and affix his name before the local agent according to form B, C, D, or E, in accordance with the circumstances of the case require. Upon filing such affidavit with the local agent, and on payment to him of all costs, fees, charges, etc., the person shall receive a receipt from the local agent according to the form F in the schedule to this act; and such receipt shall be a certificate of entry, and shall be authority to the person so entering to take into possession of the land described in it;

2. If a person obtaining homestead entry applies for and obtains at the same time a pre-emption entry, he shall pay to the local agent a further sum of ten dollars, and shall receive therefrom his receipt in like form, and having like effect to that prescribed for homestead entry;

3. Provided, that in case of intending immigrants who are coming to settle together, the Minister of the Interior, or the land board, on requisition signed by them may authorize any person they name to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries for them before their arrival in the territory in which the land they desire to occupy is situated.

3. The persons so authorized shall, to obtain such entries, make application in the form G in the schedule to this act, on behalf of each of those whom he represents, and shall make affidavit before the local agent according to form H, J, K, or L, the schedule to this act, and such affidavit shall require, and pay for each homestead and ten acre pre-emption entry, the office fee of ten dollars hereinbefore prescribed for such entry.

General Wood and Stephenson have reported against the Nine Companions, that sufficient transport cannot be assured. Wolseley still maintains his preference for the route. General Stephenson has resigned his commission. The last boats of the expedition had started on September 8th and 130 more were almost ready.

The Winnipeg Times says that delegates of the Nine Companions were appointed to meet and confer with Sir H. H. Gordon, his recent North Western tour. Yet this can hardly be the case, for the Times lately asserted that the union was dead.

INDUCTION SERVICES.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, of Knox church, Winnipeg, writes in the Presbyterian church here on Monday last, from the text, "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellence of the power may be of God and not of me" (II. Corinthians, chapter V, verse 10). In a most able sermon, Mr. Gordon showed how when weak men—earthen vessels—were employed to carry the treasures of God—the light of truth and water of life—the world the quality of the vessel, and the abilities of the man were not considered, as the value lay not in the vessel but in the treasure which it contained. That even when vessels of great value—men of great abilities such as Moses and Elijah and others—had first made known to them their usefulness, and then had realized that then their usefulness began when they had learned to give themselves up entirely to the service of God, and had made use of them. God did not require the patronage of any one, no matter how high his position or greater his abilities. God's treasures were not to be measured in the highest vessel, and still less in the lowest, but the greater the value of the vessel the greater was the treasure.

At the close of the session the ceremony of the induction of Rev. Mr. Baird into the pastoral charge of the Edmonton congregation was performed. The necessary question was asked by Mr. Robertson to which Mr. Baird replied in the affirmative, when he was declared by Mr. Robertson to be the pastor of the congregation.

Mr. Gordon delivered a short address to the newly inducted pastor. Speaking from the words, "For we speak that we do know and testify that we have seen," he drew attention to the great necessity of personal religious exertion in this country to promote and to teach religion. It was quite possible to treatably of religious subjects without having any experience of religion. One of the greatest pastores of the age, Dr. Channing, underlined many times, deserves a special study. There were literary beauties in the bible which could be seen by everyone, but a minister as well as having a knowledge of the appropriate language and book, which alone could never save souls, must have in his heart the fire of the love of God in order to kindle a like flame in the hearts of his hearers.

Rev. Mr. Robertson addressed the congregation on their duties to their new pastor. He read from the call signified by the congregation the different promises made by them to their pastor in their half meaning. He referred to the fact that—different from most churches, where ministers are appointed without the consent of the congregation, that, of their own accord, had asked Mr. Baird to be placed over them. He then spoke of the connection between pastor and people to the marriage relation, and said he frequently thought it would be a good plan for married couples to read each other's letters, and to confess their offence, what they had promised each other in the marriage ceremony. The congregation had promised support, encouragement and aid. They had done well and done in the support of their pastor, and, no doubt, would do equally as well in the support of their minister. The Manitoba Presbyterians will assist them as required.

They should encourage their pastor by a hearty attendance at church, by appreciation of his labors, and by assistance in all church work. The pastor could not do everything, and assistance was the best encouragement. When they were young and fatigued and were reminded of it by the pastor it was their duty to submit to the reproof and to act differently in the future. To be successful in the work for which they had selected and organized as a church, pastor and people must act together. The pastor is the captain, he cannot do all the fighting, but it is his business to direct it.

The services were closed by the singing of the doxology, Rev. Mr. Robertson pronouncing the benediction.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Oct. 3rd, 1884. Reported for the BULLETTIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	45	38
Sunday,		
Monday,	55	18
Tuesday,	64	27
Wednesday,	55	33
Thursday,	45	24
Friday,	64	25
Barometer falling, 27.410.		

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NOTICES.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Canadian Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London and Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

NOTICES.

LOST OR STRAYED from my farm on the north side of Sturgeon river, on Monday 15th inst., three cows giving milk and three calves—a two steers and one heifer—of the following colors: one large, well bred roan cow, branded V.L. 10, red, black on legs, one light red, white back, no brand; one cow two years old, red, and white; two of the calves red and one red and white; calves all under six months. Any person finding the animals will please milk the cows, and on informing the undersigned of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. —D. B. WILSON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, chapter 17, section 1, provides that any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, moves, alters or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original or divided under the provisions of this act or under the laws of any province in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or landmark, post or monument, or any boundary or angle at any township, section, or other legal sub-division, lot, or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any premium to pay, whereby which any party may have incurred such expenses and damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday Service—All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m., W.N.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, B.D.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m., Sabbath school 2.30 p.m.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermons in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. —H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHISTIC CHURCH OF CANADA.—J. H. McINTYRE, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath choo, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

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